



TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM,  
NEW SERIES—No. 35.—VOL. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back.  
LEXINGTON, KY. FRIDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 2, 1825

SPECIAL IN ADVANCE  
[VOL. XXXIX]

## OFFICE OF THE COMM'Y GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE.

Washington July 11, 1825.

SEPARATE Proposals will be received at this Office, until the first day of October next, for the delivery of Provisions for the use of the Troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

### At New-Orleans.

240 barrels of pork  
500 do of fresh fine flour  
3200 gallons of good proof whiskey  
220 bushels of good sound beans  
3520 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
56 bushels of good clean salt  
900 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Pensacola.

600 barrels of pork  
1250 do of fresh fine flour  
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
550 bushels of good sound beans  
3800 pounds of good hard soap  
4000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
140 bushels of good clean salt  
2250 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Baton Rouge.

200 barrels of pork  
400 do of fresh fine flour  
2600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
150 bushels of good sound beans  
4500 pounds of good hard soap  
1200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
40 bushels of good clean salt  
750 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Natchitoches.

180 barrels of pork  
375 do of fresh fine flour  
2400 gallons of good proof whiskey  
165 bushels of good sound beans  
2640 pounds of good hard soap  
1240 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
42 bushels of good clean salt  
675 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the first day of December, 1826.

At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of the Verdigrise, 150 miles above Fort Smith.

300 barrels of pork  
625 do of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
260 bushels of good sound beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
70 bushels of good clean salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

### At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

1000 barrels of pork  
2000 do of fresh fine flour  
35000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
900 bushels of good sound beans  
300 do of good clean salt  
13000 pounds of good hard soap  
6000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
3500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

### At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

150 barrels of pork  
300 do of fresh fine flour  
1700 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
7000 pounds of good hard soap  
800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
50 bushels of good clean salt  
The whole on the 1st day of June, 1826.

### At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi.

120 barrels of pork  
250 do of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
100 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
860 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
30 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the 1st day of June, 1826.

### At St. Peters, Mississippi.

420 barrels of pork  
750 do of fresh fine flour  
3760 gallons of good proof whiskey  
6000 pounds of good hard soap  
3200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
100 bushels of good clean salt  
1500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

### At Green Bay.

875 barrels of pork  
3200 do of fresh fine flour  
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
500 bushels of good sound beans  
2000 pounds of good hard soap  
4000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
150 bushels of good clean salt  
2500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the thirtieth day of June, 1826.

### At Detroit.

120 barrels of pork  
250 do of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
100 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
860 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
30 bushels of good clean salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar

One-half on the first day of June, 1826.

The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

### At the Sault de St. Marie, outlet of Lake Superior.

370 barrels of pork  
780 do of fresh fine flour  
5000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
340 bushels of good sound beans  
5500 pounds of good hard soap  
2500 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
90 bushels of good clean salt  
1400 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.  
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

### At Mackinack.

75 barrels of pork  
156 do of fresh fine flour  
1000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
70 bushels of good sound beans  
1100 pounds of good hard soap  
500 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
20 bushels of good clean salt  
280 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.  
The remainder on the thirtieth day of June, 1826.

### At Pittsburg.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Niagara, N. Y.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Sacket's Harbor.

240 barrels of pork  
500 do of fresh fine flour  
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
200 bushels of good sound beans  
3000 pounds of good hard soap  
1500 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
56 bushels of good clean salt  
800 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Boston.

200 barrels of pork No 1 full hooped  
625 do of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
275 bushels of good sound beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
70 bushels of good clean salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At New York.

300 Barrels of New York mess Pork  
625 do of fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey  
275 bushels of good sound Beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
70 bushels of good clean salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Fort Delaware.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Baltimore.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork  
250 bushels of fresh fine Howard street flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1730 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
28 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Old Point Comfort.

660 barrels of pork  
1375 do of fresh fine flour  
8800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
605 bushels of good sound beans  
9680 pounds of good hard soap  
4400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
154 bushels of good clean salt  
2475 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At the U. S. Arsenal, near Richmond.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels of pork  
250 bushels of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
28 bushels of good clean salt  
450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Savannah, Geo.

60 barrels of pork  
125 bushels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Augusta, Geo.

60 barrels of pork  
125 bushels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At St. Augustine.

60 barrels of pork  
125 bushels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels of good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st of June 1826  
One-fourth on the first of September 1826  
One-fourth on the first of December, 1826  
And the remainder on the first of March, 1827.

It is understood that the pork to be contracted for (except at the depots at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, where the quality is otherwise designated,) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, except feet, legs, ears, and snout, which are inadmissible. Should the hog be of less weight than 200 pounds, the deficiency is to be made up of good fat side pieces. No more than one head is allowed to a barrel of pork. The contractor may, at his option, exclude the hams and make up the deficiency with good side pieces.

The candles to be made of good hard tallow, with cotton wicks.

The pork, beans, flour, whiskey, salt, and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, and the soap and candles, in strong and secure boxes, of a convenient size for transportation.

The pork, whiskey, vinegar, and flour, in season, heart of white oak barrels, the pork in barrels full hooped. The pork contracted for, to be delivered at Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Fort Armstrong, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Fort Armstrong, Prairie du Chien, and St. Peters, to be carefully packed with Turk's Island salt. The pieces not to exceed ten pounds in weight.

of reducing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles of subsistence, at any time before entering into contract, and this privilege is reserved, independent of the privilege of reducing one third, on giving 60 days notice after contracting.

No advances will be made in any case whatever, but payment will be made only on evidence being produced at this office, of the inspection and delivery.

It is expressly understood, that at all the depots and stations, the salt is to be received by measurement of 32 quarts to the bushel.

When a bid is accepted, and notice thereof given to the person making the bid, refusal or neglect on his part to give good and sufficient security within a reasonable time, to be specified by this department, it will then be at the option of this department to consider the contract forfeited or not.

It is required, that persons making proposals, who are unknown to this department, should accompany their bids by letters recommending them, from gentlemen of respectability, who are known to the government.

It is desirable that all proposals made, be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

Persons making bids for New Orleans, Pensacola, Baton Rouge, Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, the posts on the Upper Mississippi, Mackinac, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will make two sets of proposals, one predicated on being paid in Western funds, and the other on receiving payment in drafts on the department at Washington, or some Atlantic city.

GEO. GIBSON,  
Commissary General of Subsistence.

July 29—30

### Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, July 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 7th day of September 1821, by William Hall to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, in the 29th day of September next, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash, or notes sufficient to pay, to said Bank, the sum of two hundred and ten dollars with interest thereon from 25th day of August 1824, together with costs, &c. subject however to be redeemed by the said Hall at any time within two years, upon his paying into the principal Bank or this branch, the purchase money, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30—tds.

### Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, July 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 30th day of September next (by virtue of three mortgages executed by Walker Sanders, to the President and directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which are on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court) will be sold to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank or Branches, all the right and title of the said Sanders, to the tract of land described in said mortgages, being

One Hundred Acres,

situate about four miles from Georgetown, adjoining the lands of Alexander Offutt, Esq., Scott Co., V. Hall and Samuel Cooper, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay, to said Bank, the sum of two hundred and ten dollars with interest thereon from 25th day of August 1824, together with costs, &c. subject however to be redeemed by the said Sanders at any time within two years, upon his paying into the principal Bank or this branch, the purchase money, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30—tds.

### Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington July 25th 1825

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day of September next will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or branches by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Storer to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky both on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, one dated on the 24th day of April 1821, and the other dated on the 26th of October 1821, all the right and title of the said William Storer to a certain

Lot of Ground,

in Georgetown described in said mortgages, being the same on which the said Storer resides, known on the plat of said town by its No. 28, or so much thereof (if susceptible of a division) as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of 750 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824, together with costs attending the sale.—Subject, however to be redeemed by the said Storer at any time within two years upon his paying into the Principal Bank or this Branch, the amount with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30—tds.

### Jessamine Circuit, Sct.

Francis Miller Compt'.

Against  
Rob't Eastin & others Defendants.

This day came the complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Tucker Woodson Williamson is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance, herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, it is ordered, that unless the said Tucker Woodson Williamson do appear here on, or before the first day of the next October term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, herein the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this commonwealth for two calendar months successively.

A copy tests  
JEFFERSON PRICE, D. C. for  
DANIEL B. PRICE, Clerk J. C. C.

61—2m.

### Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, July 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 24th day of August 1821 by Elijah Allen to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks' Office of the Scott County Court, on the 29th day of September next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Allen to the tract of land described in said mortgage, being

Sixty-four Acres,

about two miles from Georgetown, adjoining the lands of V. Pitts, Rhodham Neale, A. S. Clayton, and Robert Adkins, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of \$160 with interest thereon from the 23rd August 1824, together with cost, &c. Subject however to be redeemed by the said Allen at any time within two years, upon his paying into bank the purchase money with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

### The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.  
February Term, 1825.

Francis McConnell Compt'.

Against  
John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders

In Chancery.

In compliance with a decree of the Fayette circuit court in chancery in the above case at their February Term 1825, the undersigned as commissioner will proceed to sell at public sale on the premises on the 5th day of September next to the highest bidder, on a credit of two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable to the complainant, the mortgage premises not heretofore sold by decree of said court, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay to the complainant the sum of \$49 dollars 52 cents with interest at 6 per cent from the 18th day of May 1816 until paid, subject to a credit of \$79 dollars 39 cents made the 26th August 1817 and also to pay to the complainant the further sum of \$51 dollars 51 cents, with interest at 6 per cent from the 14th day of May 1818 until paid—immediate possession will be given to the purchaser. The land mentioned in the mortgage and bill is as follows: Beginning at a stake near the mouth of a lane on the north side of the Frankfort road, thence with said lane north 29 3/4 East 24 poles to a stake, thence 61 1/4 E. 10 6-10 poles to a stake thence N 25 1-2 E. 3-10 poles to a stake, thence N 61 1/4 W 10 1-10 poles to a stake, thence N 28 3/4 E 74 6-10 poles to a stake on the S side of the Leestown road thence with the same S. 54 1-2 E. 35 poles to a stake corner to the cleared land, thence with said road S. 55 1-2 E. 39 1-4 poles to a stake, thence with the same S. 33 1-2 W. 20 1-2 poles to a stake on the same road, corner to the cleared land, thence with said road S. 88 W. 45 poles, and South 69 W. 32 1-4 poles to the beginning, containing 43 acres and 98 poles of which 17 acres 2 quarters and 13 poles was sold under a former decree of said court.—The residue ordered for sale under the present decree.

WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

31—3w.

### The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT,  
February Term, 1825.

James M. Connell Compt'.

Against  
John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders

In Chancery.

In compliance with a decree of the Fayette circuit court in chancery, at their February Term 1825 in the above case, The undersigned as commissioner, will sell at public sale on the premises, on the 5th day of Sept'r, next on a credit of 2 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable to the complainant, the residue of the lot of land in the bill and mortgage mentioned, not heretofore sold, being 3 acres and 89 poles. The mortgaged lot contains 10 acres and 89 poles; 7 acres of said lot was sold under a former decree of said court, the original lot of 10 acres and 89 poles is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the Leestown road, thence with the same South 55 1-2 East 43 poles to a stake in said road, thence South 24 poles to a stake near the Frankfort road, thence with the same N. 61 1-4 E. 10 6-10 poles to a stake, thence north 16 1-2 East 56 poles to the beginning. The aforesaid residue of 3 acres and 89 poles, will be sold as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the complainant the sum of \$54 dollars 49 cents with interest at 6 per cent from the 18th day of May 1818 until paid, immediate possession will be delivered to the purchaser by

WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

31—3w.

### Jessamine Circuit, Sct.

Joseph Previtt's heirs Compt'.

Against  
Jos. Previtt's Executors & Hrs. Df'ts.

In Chancery.

This day came the complainants by their counsel and on their motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Thomas Hickman and Sally his wife, Joel Previtt, Moss Previtt, Pleasant Previtt, Charles Talbot and Patsy F Talbot his wife, Patsy Previtt and John Forsee and Judy his wife, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, it is ordered, that unless they, the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next October term of this court and answer the complainants bill,



## Natural History.

### MOUNT VESUVIUS. Concluded from our last.

We closed our last with the account of the eruption which took place on the 15th of June 1794, from which time until 1804 Vesuvius remained in a state of almost constant tranquillity. Symptoms of a fresh eruption manifested themselves for several months, when at length on the night of the 11th of August, a deep roaring was heard at the Hermitage of Salvador, and the places adjacent to the mountain, accompanied by shocks of an earthquake, which were sensibly felt at Pesina. On the following day at noon, a thick black smoke rose from the mouth of the crater, which, dilating prodigiously, covered the whole volcano. In the evening loud explosions were heard; and at Naples a column of fire was seen to rise from the aperture, carrying up stones in a state of complete ignition, which fell again into the crater. The noise with which these igneous explosions were accompanied, resembled the roaring of the most dreadful tempest, and the whistling of the most furious winds; while the celerity with which the substances were ejected, was such that the first emission had not terminated, when it was succeeded by a second. Small monadites were at this time formed of a fluid matter, resembling a vitreous paste of a red colour, which flowed from the mouth of the crater; and these became more considerable in proportion as the matter accumulated.

In this state the eruption continued several days, the fire being equally intense, with frequent and dreadful noises. On the 28th amid these fearful symptoms, another aperture, ejecting fire and stones, situated behind the crater, was seen from Naples. The burning mass of lava which escaped from the crater on the following day, was distinguished from Torre del Greco, having the appearance of a vitreous fluid, and advancing towards the base of the mountain between the south and South west. It reached the base on the 30th, having flowed from the aperture, in less than 24 hours, a distance of 3,053 feet, while its main breadth appeared to be 350, but at the base 600 feet. In its course it divided into four branches, and finally reached a spot called the Grotto of the Re-reat. Its entire progress to this point was more than a mile, so that, taking a mean proportion, this lava flowed at the rate of eight feet an hour.

At the time of this eruption Kotzbuue was at Naples. Vesuvius lay opposite to his window, and when it was dark he could clearly perceive in what manner the masses of fire rolled down the mountain. As long as any glimmering of light remained, that part of the mountain was to be seen, on the declivity of which the lava formed a straight but oblique line. As soon however as it was perfectly dark, and the mountain itself had vanished from their sight, it seemed as if a comet with a long tail stood in the sky. The spectacle was awful and grand!

He ascended the mountain on the morning succeeding the opening of a new gulf, and approached the crater as nearly as prudence would allow. From its centre ascended the sulphurous yellow cone which the eruption of this year had formed; on the other side, a thick smoke perpetually arose from the abyss opened during the preceding night. The side of the crater opposite to him, which rose considerably higher than that on which he stood, afforded a singular aspect for it was covered with little pillars of smoke, which burst forth from it, and had some resemblance to extinguished lights. The air over the crater was actually embodied, and was clearly to be seen in a tumultuous motion. Below, it boiled and roared; and, as if by a sudden violent hurricane, but occasionally a sudden deadly stillness ensued for some moments, after which the roaring recommenced with double vehemence, and the smoke burst forth in thicker and blacker clouds. It was, he observes, as if the spirit of the mountain had suddenly tried to stop the gulf, while the flames indignantly refused to acquire the confinement.

It is remarkable, that the great eruption of 1305 happened on the 12th of August, within a day of that of the preceding year. Subterranean noises had been previously heard, and a general apprehension of some violent commotion prevailing, the inhabitants of Torre del Greco and Annunziata had left their homes, through the apprehension of a shower of fire and ashes, similar to that which buried Pompeii. The stream of lava took the same course, with that of 1794, described above, one of the branches following the direction of the great road, and rolling towards the sea. The stream soon divided again, and spreading itself with an increased celerity, swept away many houses and the finest plantations. The other branch at first took the direction of Portici, which was threatened; but turning, and joining the preceding one, formed a sort of islet of boiling lava in the middle, both ending in the sea, and composing a promontory of volcanic matter. In the space of twenty minutes, the whole extent of ground which the lava occupied was on fire, offering a terrible yet singular spectacle, as the burning trees presented the aspect of white flames, in contrast with those of the volcanic matter, which were red. The lava swept along with a loud and enormous noise, of whatever occurred in its course, and on its reaching the sea, nothing was to be seen or heard but a great extent of show, beside the boiling and hissing arising from the conflict of the water and fire.

It remains now to introduce a slight notice of the eruption of 1800, which, without any sensible indication, took place on the evening of the 31st of May, when a bright flame rose from the mountain to the height of about 600 feet, smoking and alternating, and affording so clear a light, that a letter might have been read at the distance of a league around the mountain. On the following morning, without any earthquake preceding, as had been customary, the volcano began to eject inflated substances from three new mouths, pretty near to each other, and about 650 feet from the summit. The lava took the direction of Torre del Greco and Annunziata, approaching Portici, on the road leading from Naples to Pompeii. Throughout the whole of the second of June, a noise was heard, resembling that of two armies engaged, when the discharges of Artillery and Musketry are very brisk. The current of lava now resembled a wall of glass in a state of fusion, spars and flames issuing from it from time to time, with a powerful detonation. Vines, trees, houses, whatever objects in short

encountered on its way, were instantly overthrown or destroyed. In one part, where it met with the resistance of a wall, it formed a cascade of fire. In a few days Portici, Pesina and Torre del Greco, were covered with ashes, thrown out by the volcano; and, on the ninth, the two former places were deluged with a thick black rain, consisting of a species of mud filled with sulphurous particles. On the first of July, the ancient crater had wholly disappeared, being filled with ashes and lava, and a new one was formed in the eastern part of the mountain, about 600 feet in depth, and having about the same width at the opening. Several persons on the above day, descended about half way down this new mouth, and remained half an hour very near the flames, admiring the spectacle presented by the liquid lava, which bubbled up at the bottom of the crater, like fused matter in a glass house. This eruption continued until September, made great ravages, and was considered as one of the most terrible that had occurred in the memory of the inhabitants.

## CREEK INDIANS

### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

#### HEAD QUARTERS,

Eastern Department, Georgia June 15, 1825.

SIR: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence referred to by your Excellency, in your verbal communication of this morning, representing the indications of hostility recently manifested by the Indians on the western frontier of this State, numbered 1 to 4, inclusively, together with your instructions to Capt. Harrison, of the 10th of the present month. Of this paper which I return herewith, I have to request the favour of a copy, with such information as that officer shall communicate, touching the execution of the important duty assigned to him.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, your Excellency's obedient servant,  
EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

His Excellency Gov. TROUP.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville 13th June, 1825.

SIR: In the course of the desultory and informal communication, with you of to day, my desire was intimated, that the line between this State and Alabama should be run as early as possible, and I requested the favour of you to make known to your government this desire, and without delay. A letter will be immediately despatched to the Governor of Alabama, to apprise him of the resolution of the Government of Georgia to run that line, and to ask his concert and co-operation. If that concert and co-operation be refused, we will proceed to run the line without them; as we will also proceed, in due time, to make the survey of the lands within our limits, disregarding any obstacles which may be opposed from any quarter. You will see, therefore, how highly important it is, that upon these points, the two governments should understand each other immediately.

With great respect and consideration,

G. M. TROUP,  
Maj. Gen. GAINES, Milledgeville.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville June 13th, 1825.

SIR: As you wished, the copy of my instructions to Capt. Harrison is enclosed; and any information received from that officer, will be communicated without delay.

With great consideration and respect,

G. M. TROUP,  
Maj. Gen. GAINES—Milledgeville.

#### HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DEP.

Milledgeville Georgia June 14th, 1825.

SIR: In reply to your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date, I have to observe that, although it is not my purpose to enter into the discussion of any matter of controversy between the Government of Georgia and that of the United States, not immediately connected with duties confided to me—yet, perceiving as I do, upon this occasion, a direct collision between the views of your Excellency and those embraced in my instructions from the Department of War, a collision that may tend to produce much embarrassment in our Indian relations, and which the interests of the General and State Governments equally require should be obviated, I deem it proper to address you upon a subject, in a manner less liable to misapprehension or misconception than what I have stated verbally, in the interviews with which you have favoured me.

Your letter which I shall without delay refer to the Department of War, announces your intention to cause the line to be run between this State and Alabama, and to survey the public land of the State within the late ceded territory. Upon the last mentioned subject, I am distinctly authorized to state to the Indians, that the President of the United States has "suggested to Governor Troup the necessity of his abstaining from his entering into, and surveying the ceded land, till the time prescribed by the treaty for their removal."

There is perhaps no principle of national law better established, or more universally admitted than that the contracting parties to a treaty possess the right, and in a case like the one in question, the exclusive right of expounding and carrying into effect such treaty. The decision of the President in this case, must govern me in my intended conference with the Indians; and this conference must necessarily take place before the subject can be submitted to the President; nor is it probable that, if it were again submitted, that it would undergo any change.

I cannot, therefore, but express a confident hope, that your Excellency may see the propriety of abstaining from the proposed surveys, both of the boundary line and of the land within the land of the late ceded territory, until the period arrives, at which the removal of the Indians is required.

In the expression of this hope, I am actuated by no other feeling than that of an earnest desire to devote my best efforts toward an amicable adjustment of the existing differences with the Indians upon just principles, regarding the interests of the State as in all respects the same as the interests of the Union or General Government; they are in fact the same. As different parts of one great animated body, through which the vital principle of life must circulate with e-

qual freedom, affording equal health and equal vigor to each, as essential to the preservation and efficiency of the whole body.

With great respect and regard, I have the honour to be,

EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

His Excellency G. M. TROUP.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville 14th June, 1825.

DEAR SIR: It may be important to you to know, before you communicate with your Government, and proceed to meet the Indians in convention, that the laws of Georgia are already extended over the ceded country, and of course that it is my bounden duty to execute them there. The statutory provisions on this subject, will be found in the papers of the morning, and in the act, entitled "An act to dispose of and distribute the lands lately acquired," &c.

With great consideration and regard, I am, very sincerely, yours,

G. M. TROUP,  
Maj. Gen. GAINES, Commanding &c. &c.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville 15th June, 1825.

SIR: I have this moment had the honour to receive your communication of the 14th inst, on the subject of the survey of the ceded country, and the running of the dividing line between Alabama and Georgia, and in which you request, that, in conformity with the expressed will of your government, both the survey and the running of the line may be postponed "until the period arrives at which the removal of the Indians is required."

It would give me great pleasure to comply with any request of your government. You would make none that did not to your own apprehensions seem reasonable and proper. As, however, there exists two independent parties to the question, each is permitted to decide for itself; and with all due deference to yours, I must be permitted to say, that my apprehension of the right and of the wrong, leads me to the opposite conclusion; the conclusion to which the Legislature of Georgia, upon mature reflection, recently arrived by an almost unanimous voice, and which was made the foundation of my late communication to the Secretary of War, and my more recent one to you upon the same subject.

I would deeply lament if any act proceeding from myself, should cause the least embarrassment to yourself or to your government, especially considering the critical relations in which the United States stand to the Indians, and the great interest which the Government of Georgia feels in their early and satisfactory adjustment, but it cannot be expected by your government that important interests are to be surrendered, and rights deemed unquestionable, abandoned by Georgia, because of any embarrassments which may arise in the intercourse and negotiations between the United States and Indians—I set too just a value on your high character to believe that you would willingly create them—I am equally persuaded that none will be suffered to exist which can with propriety be removed; and I know you will pardon me when I take the liberty of saying, that those to which you refer ought not to exist for a single moment. Upon every principle and practice of diplomacy, the particular instruction of your government which has given rise to these embarrassments, ought at this moment to be taken and held as no instruction at all; for it is now known to you, that what purports to be an instruction, was given upon information which was believed to be true, but which has turned out to be false, and the presumption is irresistible, that the state of things being changed, your government, so far from desiring to press the execution, would gladly withdraw the instruction, and that without incurring any, the least responsibility, you are at perfect liberty to consider it withdrawn. It is not for me to instruct, but to derive instruction from you in every thing connected with the military art; and you know as well as I, that no principle is better settled than the one which justifies disobedience to positive orders under a change of circumstances. I say that the instruction had its origin singly in a falsehood imposed upon your government by its own Agent; and that, out for that falsehood, the instruction would not have been given. You have the proof of it in common sense, and in the documents and evidence connected with the late disturbances; if you want more proof, look into the gazettes of yesterday, where you will find a council of hostile Indians assembled by the Agent, proclaiming by acclamation his innocence of the death of McIntosh, because that death followed not from the survey, but the law of the Nation. Your government is informed by the Agent, that the hostile Indians are in array against us, because the government of Georgia interfered to procure the consent to the survey. The same Indians testify to the falseness of the declaration, and the dilemma is, that if the Agent is to be believed in the one case, the Indians cannot be in the other. You see, therefore, Sir, plainly, the result.

The Government of the United States, indemnifying itself in all things with the Agent, assumes for granted what is false; issues, in consequence thereof, a peremptory order to this Government to forbear an act which it feels it is its right, and duty, and interest to perform. The falsity is made known to the officer instructed to carry that order into effect: the officer feels it to be his duty to proceed in the execution of the order, notwithstanding the change of circumstances which produced it. On the part of the Government of Georgia, the will of its highest constituted authority has been declared, upon the most solemn deliberation, that the line shall be run, and the survey executed. It is for you therefore, to bring it to the issue; it is for me only to repeat, that, cost what it will, the line will be run and the survey effected. The Government of Georgia will not retire from the position it occupies to gratify the Agent, or the hostile Indians; nor will it do so, I trust, because it knows that, in consequence of disobedience to an unlawful mandate, it may be very soon recorded that "Georgia was."

Suffer me to say also, that your government has acted very precipitately and unadvisedly in this affair. After receiving the notice of my intention to make the survey, it interposed no objection, but it had time to do so. A considerable interval elapsed and it receives false information from the Agent upon which it issues its peremptory order. Soon after, it receives further false information, from the same Agent, upon which it issues other orders confirmatory of the first, and which you seem to consider final.

But for my direct and active interference, hostilities would have immediately followed the death of McIntosh, and of a character so inveterate as to put at defiance any interference whatever, even of your part. Your power, not your influence, might have been availing to be sure, but your power was not here; and for preserving this peace, you know what a respectful testimonial I have of the thanks of your government, conveyed in most delicate and complimentary terms.

The suggestion you make in derogation of our claim to participate in the construction or execution of the treaty, giving to that suggestion its utmost force, is merely that we are not nominally parties to the treaty; whilst the answer to it is, that we are party in interest, deeper, tenfold than they who appear upon the paper; and that the paper, in virtue of another paper to which we were parties, both nominally and in interest passed a vested right

of soil and of jurisdiction to Georgia, which none but the Great Jehovah can divest.

You will be pleased to understand that there is no inclination here to urge hastily, either the survey or the running of the line, so as to interfere in the least with the measures to be taken to pacify and tranquilize the Indians. On the contrary, all the facilities we can give for this object will be readily afforded; but it is believed that in reasonable time, this happy result can, with wise and prudent measures, of which your Special Agent was advised yesterday, be easily accomplished, but never to be accomplished, if the condition of that accomplishment be the abandonment of the survey and running of the line.

What in our verbal conferences had been promised is now repeated, that the military requisitions, which, in compliance with your instructions, you may think proper to make upon the Governor of Georgia, will be promptly attended to, and the force placed under your command with the least possible delay. The implicit reliance in your high sentiments of honour, is my sufficient security that that force, if it could, will in no event be employed against us.

With great respect and consideration,

G. M. TROUP,  
Maj. Gen. GAINES, Commanding, &c.

Thursday morning, 16th June, 1825.

General Gaines will take an early occasion to advise Governor Troup of the result of the intended conferences with the Indians. General Gaines salutes Governor Troup with esteem and respect.

#### HEAD QUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville, Geo. 16th June 1825.

SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday evening, I hasten to assure you that, in whatever I have said, verbally or in writing, as to the prospect of evil consequences or the impolicy of entering upon the late ceded land, and of the surveys in question, before the Indians can be required to depart therefrom, I have not permitted myself to be influenced by any statements from Colonel Crowell, the Agent; (though by no means prepared to condemn that officer without a hearing) on the contrary my impressions were the result of many years of attentive observation and experience in official and unofficial intercourse with the Southern and Western Indians—added to a knowledge of the construction which the treaty had received from the President of the United States. These impressions lead me to the conclusion that the proposed surveys, with the consequent influx of white men, strangers to the Indians, during the existence of feuds among them, would not fail to fan the flame of discord that has already produced so much mischief among them. I cannot but regret the difference of opinion between us upon this subject; and that it should have called forth any feeling or expression of controversy, is still more to be regretted.

Having no doubt that you will, in due time, hear from the proper department of the General Government fully and satisfactorily upon the subject of your letter, generally, I take this occasion to tender to you my acknowledgments for the promptitude and frankness with which you have furnished me with the information you had obtained in respect to the late disturbances on the frontier; and with which you have given me assurance of your readiness to co-operate with me in the discharge of the important duties to which my attention is called.

Although there is much reason to hope that the spirit of hostility among the Indians may be restrained, and that peace may be restored between the contending parties; and, moreover, that the frontier may be rendered secure without a resort to further bloodshed; yet, as the desired objects may be facilitated and more effectually secured, by preparatory measures for coercion, I have to request that your Excellency will be pleased to order a detail from the Militia or volunteers of Georgia, to consist of two complete Regiments; one of Cavalry, and one of Infantry, to be held ready to assemble at a moment's warning. Arms, ammunition and subsistence, will be provided at the Agency, or at some other suitable point upon the frontier, where it may become necessary to assemble the forces, of which due notice will be previously given.

With great regard, and respectful consideration, I have the honour to be,

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

His Excellency G. M. TROUP.  
P. S. Pardon my scrawl—I am in haste and have no officer to make a fair copy.

E. P. G.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Geo.

Milledgeville 16th June 1825.

SIR: In compliance with your requisition of this morning, I have issued orders to hold in readiness two Regiments for your service, and have taken measures as I promised, to furnish as large a proportion of Volunteer Infantry and Cavalry as can be conveniently assembled. Captain Harrison's Troop of Cavalry is placed under your order.

With great consideration,

G. M. TROUP,  
Maj. Gen. GAINES, Commanding, &c.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville 8th June 1825.

SIR: The Commissioners appointed under the authority of the Legislature, to examine into the causes of the recent disturbances in the Creek Nation, and more particularly into the conduct of the Agent, as connected with them, will make you acquainted with my instructions. Having like yourself, no other object than the development of truth, no doubt is entertained that they will receive your confidence, and that, by concert and co-operation, such aids and facilities may be afforded as would be desirable to you. They are particularly charged not to interfere in any deliberations or negotiations which the United States may hold with the Indians for other objects unless solicited so to do by yourself.

From what has occurred it is highly important that this government should be represented at the Council, to be held at Broken Arrow on the 25th. The many inconsistencies in the conduct of the Indians to be explained and reconciled, and their recent convocation by the Agent for the purpose of repelling charges made against him by the Governor of this State, at the instance of the Government of the United States, make it indispensable for the attainment of truth and justice that the Commissioners should be present there. If for this purpose it should be thought advisable to take with them some of the friendly Chiefs, who are deeply interested in vindicating their character against reiterated attacks upon

it by the hostile party it, is hoped that the like wise will meet your concurrence, and that they will be placed under your safeguard and protection.

With great consideration and respect,  
G. M. TROUP,  
Maj. Gen. GAINES, Indian Springs.

#### HEAD QUARTERS, Eastern Dep.

Indian Springs June 22d 1825.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the honor of your Excellency's letter of the 18th of the present month, in reference to commissioners appointed under the authority of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, to examine into the causes of the recent disturbances in the Creek Nation, and more particularly into the conduct of the Agent connected with them.

In reply I have to observe that, however much I might be aided by the experience, talents, and integrity and honor of the Commissioners referred to on the part of the state of Georgia, I do not feel myself authorized without any new instruction from the Department of war, to comply with the demand contained in their letter of yesterday's date, "to be admitted to a full and free participation of the Council of the Indians." The Council will be assembled for the purpose of enabling me to discharge the important duties confided to me by the government of the United States and of which your excellency has been apprised. The Indians appear disposed to yield to the just and pacific views of the President. But they are still laboring under some delusion and excitement. This would be increased rather than diminished, by adding to the number of individuals by whom they are to be addressed; or by any addition or multiplication of the matters of controversy to which their attention may be called.

I am fully authorized and instructed by the government of the United States, to protect the friendly Indians—to mitigate their calamitous condition, and in the event of hostilities having ceased on the part of the opposite party, to restore harmony between them. Hostilities have, indeed ceased, and I have received satisfactory assurance of an earnest desire on the part of the Chiefs of both parties to remain at peace with each other, as well as with the United States; it becomes my duty therefore, to make peace upon just principles, and consequently to avoid an Indian war. My impression of the high responsibility of the trust reposed in me, suggests clearly the propriety of my having the entire control of every individual white man, allowed to address the Council; and that I should moreover, have the entire control of every expression uttered to the Council by any citizen, or officer of the United States. Without such control, our councils on both sides might be involved in confusion and the benevolent objects of the government entrusted to me might by improper acceptance of the proposed "participation," be defeated. To avert an evil so pregnant with mischievous consequences to the Creek Nation, to the peace and honor of my country, and to my own reputation, I must decline the demand of the Georgia Commissioners.

Should I be instructed by the proper authority to recognize the proposed co-operation of the Georgia Commissioners, I shall take great pleasure in serving with them. My whole duty as a public officer is comprised in one single word, which suggests the propriety of the course pursued by me upon this occasion—and that word is obedience. Obedience to the laws and to the orders of the authorities placed over me.

I renew to your Excellency assurance of my respectful consideration.

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Maj. Gen. U. S. Army Commanding.  
To His Ex. GEORGE M. TROUP,  
Governor of Georgia.

#### HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DEP.

Creek Nation July 1st 1825.

SIR: I had promised myself the pleasure of sending you a detailed account of my conference with the Indian Council at this place by this day's mail; but the mail is on the point of closing and my account is not ready.

I have therefore only to say that the Council here promise to be peaceable, and to settle their differences with the friends and followers of Gen. McIntosh, upon just principles.

They protest against the Treaty—they refuse to receive any part of the consideration money, or to give any other evidence of their acquiescence in the treaty. But they have in the strongest terms deliberately declared, that they will not raise an arm against the United States, even should an army come to take from them the whole of their country—that they will make no sort of resistance, but will sit down quietly and be put to death, where the bones of their ancestors are deposited—that the world shall know the Muscogee Nation so loved their country, that they were willing to die in it rather than sell it, or leave it. This was their mode of expression, as interpreted in presence of B. Hawkins and several other interpreters, who were instructed to state whether or not the public interpreter did his duty.

The Council fully attended, has thus appealed to our magnanimity—an appeal which never can be unavailing when addressed to the citizens of the United States.

With great respect I have the honor to be,

EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

To Governor Troup.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville, July 4th, 1825.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st inst, this morning, for which be pleased to accept my thanks.

How does the obstinate refusal to remove, consist with the universal consent given at one time to the Treaty at the Springs, with the exception of the Tuckabatchees, or with the report made by Hamby to Col. Williamson, that he had the yea or nay in the matter, and by the authority of these same people, or the placid contentment and good feelings for McIntosh manifested in their talk to Col. Lamer, &c. &c. I much fear that this ardent love of country is of recent origin. We can scarcely believe that the amor patriæ is all upon the one side, and that side the hostile one. Will you not be able to discover in the course of your investigation that every thing had been said and done by whitesmen to prejudice them against their new home? It is indeed a pity that these unfortunate men should be the dupes of the most depraved of our own color, and so far the dupes as to be made to act in direct repug-



space to their own best interests; it is more to be lamented that the impostors and knaves cannot be dragged from their hiding places and punished. Prepossessing these unhappy people to continue blind and obdurate, the utmost which your government can do, in the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance, will be to relinquish the benefit which would result to it from the execution of the Treaty, and guaranty to them for their permanent home, the lands west of the Georgia line. If the Cherokees continue to conduct themselves in like temper, the like provision may be made for them—but how will this accord with the recent policy adopted by the United States, or with the substantial and lasting interests of the Indians? In every estimate of humanity, it would be better that this deceitful charm, by which they are bound should be broken & dispelled, that after adjustment & reconciliation of differences the entire body should move without sorrow to the country allotted to them. I am persuaded that no efforts of yours will be unassayed to accomplish this most desirable and holy end; holy, I say, because it is the only one which can consist with their peace, safety, and happiness. Pardon me for throwing out these hasty and desultory reflections; they have no doubt already presented themselves to your own mind. Presuming that the followers of McIntosh, who almost exclusively occupy the Georgia lands, will remove, and that, in their present unsettled condition, it would be very desirable to them to do so, whilst that it would save to the United States the expense of their maintenance and support here, I would feel myself obliged if consistently with your duty, you would give every encouragement to such dispositions.

With great consideration and regard,  
G. M. TROUP.  
Maj. Gen. E. P. GAINES—Fort Mitchell.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Milledgeville, 17th July, 1825.

SIR: I have only a moment left to say one word in answer to that part of your letter I had the honor to receive yesterday, which relates to the assent given by McIntosh to the survey of the country. The certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villainy to palm a falsehood upon credulity. Now, sir, that you may be at once undeceived with regard to the trick which has been played off by somebody, I have to assure you, that independently of the assent three times given by McIntosh, under his own hand, which I have in my possession, this same man, Marshall has repeatedly declared to me, that there was not a dissentient voice to the survey among the friendly Chiefs. All the Chiefs I have seen have uniformly declared the same; and so they have declared to others both in and out of Council; and for this you have my word of honor, and may have my oath. I very well know that, from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the commissioners of Georgia, the oath even of a Governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond of the Indian country may be put in requisition to discredit him. But I assure you, sir, if that oath should not weigh one feather with your government, it will weigh with the people of this state, who so far as I have knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their Chief Magistrate, and I believe will not to the present one, unworthy as he may be.

Permit me to say, in frankness, that I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the commissioners on the part of the state, and sincerely hope that you may never have cause to regret the part you have taken in them. Every prepossession here was in your favor, and it would have given me great pleasure to cherish it in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal service to his country, through many a perilous and trying scene.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
G. M. TROUP.  
Maj. Gen. GAINES, commanding, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,  
June 15th, 1825.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d inst. to the Secretary of War, has been received, and submitted to the President of the U. States, who directs me, in the absence of the Secretary of War, to say, in reply that if the Government of Georgia should undertake the project of surveying the lands ceded to the U. States by the Creek Nation of Indians, at the treaty of the Indian Springs before the expiration of the time specified by the 8th article of the treaty, for the removal of the Indians, it will be wholly upon its own responsibility, and that the government of the United States will not, in any manner, be responsible for any consequences which may result from that measure.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, and  
C. VANDEVENTER,  
His Ex'y Geo. M. TROUP, Chief Clerk,  
Governor of Georgia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO.  
Milledgeville, 25th June, 1825.

SIR: I received this morning the note, which in the absence of the Secretary of War, the President of the United States directed you to address to me, and in which I am informed that the project of surveying the lands ceded to the U. States by the Creek Nation of Indians, at the Indian Springs, before the expiration of the time specified by the 8th article of the treaty for the removal of the Indians, will be wholly upon its (the government of Georgia's) responsibility; and that the government (viz: the government of the U. States) will not in any manner, be responsible for any consequences which may result from that measure. A very friendly admonition, truly! So that whilst you referred your resistance of the survey to the evils already produced by the mere efforts on the part of this government to obtain permission to make the survey and when the fact of that cause producing those effects is disproven, and it is made known to you that nobody here, either whites or Indians, ever conceived such a thing as possible, before you had assumed it, upon the representation of the Agent, as undoubtedly true, and that your own Agent, to suit his own purposes, had fabricated it to deceive and mislead you; nevertheless, you continue to issue order after order, forbidding the survey, as if you had predetermined, from the beginning, that under no circumstances, should we proceed to the survey without your express permission first & had obtained. Nay more, you repeat this order to Gen. Gaines, who is charged to promulgate it to the hostile Indians; so that, whether there be any thing obnoxious in the survey or not, they may seize it as a pretence, under the

authority and with the support of the U. States, to scalp and tomahawk our people as soon as we shall attempt that survey; and that, in fact you adopt for the Indians, against an imaginary wrong done to them; persuade them, even against their will, that it is a real one, and then leave them to indulge in unbridled fury the most tempestuous passions; and this, I presume, is the meaning in part of the responsibilities which we are to incur, if we disregard the mandate of the government of the U. States. You will, therefore, in the absence of the Secretary of War, make known to the President, that the Legislature have in concurrence with the expressed opinion of the Executive, come to the almost unanimous conclusion that, by the treaty, the jurisdiction, together with the soil, passed to Georgia; and in consequence thereof, authorized the Governor to cause the line to be run and the survey to be made. It becomes me in candor to state to the President that the survey will be made, and in due time, and of which Maj. Gen. Gaines has already had sufficient notice. Whilst in the execution of the decrees of our own constituted authorities, the government of the U. States will find nothing but frankness and magnanimity on our part we may reasonably claim the observance, in like degree, of these noble qualities on theirs. When, therefore, certain responsibilities are spoken of in the communication of the President, we can rightly inquire what responsibilities? Georgia, in the maintenance of her undoubted rights, fears no responsibilities. Yet it is well for Georgia to know them, so far as they are menaced by the U. States. If it is intended that the government of the U. States will interpose its power to prevent the survey, the government of Georgia cannot have too early or too distinct notice; for how highly dishonorable would it be for the stronger party to avail itself of that power to surprise the weaker. If the government only mean that, omitting its constitutional duty, it will not pacify the Indian and make safe the frontier, whilst the officers of Georgia are in peaceful fulfilment of their instructions connected with the survey, it is important to the government of Georgia to know it; that depending on itself for safety, it shall not depend in vain; but if the government of the U. S. mean what is not even yet to be believed, that assuming like their agent, on another not dissimilar occasion, an attitude of neutrality feigned and insincere, it will, like that Agent, harrow up the Indians to the commission of hostile and bloody deeds, then indeed, the Government of Georgia should also know it, that it may guard and fence itself against the perfidy and treachery of false friends. In either event however, the President of the United States may rest content that the Government of Georgia cares for no responsibilities in the exercise of its right, and the execution of its trust, but those which belong to conscience and to God, which thanks to him, is equally our God as the God of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
G. M. TROUP.  
To C. VANDEVENTER,  
Chief Clerk, War Department.

#### POLITICAL.

For the Gazette.  
Hopkinsville August 18th, 1825.

DEAR SIR: In obedience to the appointment of a respectable body of your constituents, composed of the citizens of Todd, Christian and Trigg, convened in this town on this day, the undersigned inclose to you a copy of the preamble and resolutions passed by said meeting and request your immediate answer. As the resolutions will show you the vote of your district, in the late election of representatives, was considered by the meeting an infallible instruction in relation to the late act of the Legislature re-organizing the court of Appeals and it is made our duty to inquire of you, whether you consider it in that light; and whether you will vote for repealing said law. From your uniform devotion to the right of instruction when exercised by freemen, we have no doubt that you will pay great respect to the known will of the people, and it will afford us great pleasure to be enabled by yourself to announce to the citizens of your district that you will act in obedience to their wishes.

Very respectfully,  
your ob't servants,  
(Signed) JOHN F. HENRY,  
EDWD. BRADSHAW, Com'tee.  
JOHN BRYAN.  
Col. Young Ewing, Senator, &c.

#### PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

We consider the right of the constituent to instruct his representative in all questions of expediency, as one of the vital principles of a representative democracy. It has now become an axiom in politics universally admitted, that the consent of the people to any measure requires no refutation. The right of the people to examine and decide upon all political questions which regard their constitution and their interest is equally manifest, and a late act of the general assembly of this Commonwealth, re-organizing the Court of Appeals, having been the subject of deep interest and deliberate consideration by the people, and having mainly determined their suffrage in the late election of Representatives in this Senatorial district and the constitutionality and expediency of said enactment having been denied by a fair and honest majority of four hundred and seventy-one voters; Therefore be it resolved as the sense of this meeting—

1st That the majority ascertained at the polls, is considered by us as tantamount to the most deliberate and positive instruction to our Senator to vote for the repeal of said law.

2d That a Committee of three be appointed to address a letter to our Senator Col. Young Ewing, and ascertain from him, whether he will consider the vote for Representatives in his Senatorial district as a sufficient instruction, as to the constitutionality of the law, re-organizing the Court of Appeals, and whether he will vote for the repeal of said law.

3d That the proceedings of this meeting with the letter addressed to Col. Ewing, and his reply, be published by the Committee in the Hopkinsville Republican, &c.

August 20th 1825.

Gentlemen:—In reply to a letter, inclosing resolutions addressed to me by you as Committee on behalf of a meeting of the citizens in Hopkinsville, convened on the 18th ultimo, in pursuance of a piece published in the Republican, signed by Capt. John Hawkins, I cannot but again in justice to my feelings, reiterate the same sentiments contained in my note of that date to your Chairman. From the very general language of the publication, and a proceeding so singular and unprecedented, it was left to those at a distance and in other states, who were not acquainted with the object of that meeting, to conjecture, and draw any conclusions, no matter how they might affect my moral character and feelings, I cannot but express my astonishment at the precipitancy which has marked this transaction; I could not upon a subject so

important to my country, and so interesting to myself, and calculated to produce no small degree of embarrassment, give to the letter of the Committee that early attention, which would have enabled me to reply immediately. I can feel no desire that any of my public acts as a legislator should remain concealed, or unexamined by my constituents, for although I may have often erred, yet in the midst of error I can say with a clear conscience that the best motives for my country's good, have been with me the moving principle, and the long and continued confidence reposed in me by the intelligent freemen of this district, my services for nearly forty years in the field and councils of my country—they are gratifying assurances that those sentiments and feelings have been appreciated by the people, and will be to me a source of gratification of which no misfortune can deprive me. In the course of my life I never knew an instance like the present; that a meeting no matter how respectable, composed of not more than one thirtieth part of the voters of this Senatorial district, should conceive that their opinion, as to the motives which influenced the individual voters at the late election was conclusive, as to the opinion of the citizens of this district upon the constitutionality of the late law reorganizing the Court of Appeals, and should be regarded by the undersigned as "infallible instructions." It may be urged that the election of members to the House of Representatives should be taken as "tantamount to the most deliberate instructions" to the Senators, and should be by them so regarded. But if this principle is admitted to be correct in its full extent, as the letter of the Committee and Resolutions would seem to regard as such and be adopted into practice, it would at once produce no small change in the features of our government, and instead of a Representative form in which, the three great divisions of sovereignty are blended together, in such happy equipoise, that each acting upon the other, within the pale of the constitution, can operate as checks and keep the diverging body within the limits of constitutional legislation; we should have then, a government without stability, or fixed principles, but varying with every popular excitement, exposed to all the evils of pure Democracy without any of its advantages, and let the principle which appears be considered a correct one by the Committee, be adopted and admit that each Senator should be bound by the result of every year's election, and shall take the returns of members elected to the House of Representatives upon a question before the people as infallible instructions, and what consequences would result. The distinction between the two Houses would only be, in name, and the object of the constitution in creating them distinct branches, would be defeated. Both together in fact would be but one, actuated and governed by the same feelings, or rather the Senate would be useless, for if bound by the result of the elections of the lower House, it would be but a passive body, and ought not to exist. At the same time that this principle is the subject of animadversion as expressed in the letter & resolutions or to which they necessarily tend, let it not be understood that it is intended to maintain that the senators are to be uninfluenced by the deliberate expression of public sentiment, it should be the duty of every public agent (I feel it mine) to treat with high respect the voice of the people & upon most subjects they should be imperative, but upon questions of a constitutional nature, it is admitted by all, they are not obligatory, but even then they should be the subject of deep regard and should weigh much, for the opinion of the people on any part of the constitution should be regarded as high authority.

I acted last session of the Legislature upon the law re-organizing the court of appeals under the most deliberate conviction that it was a constitutional act, and completely within the power of legislation, and I think so yet. This opinion upon a subject so important, was not the hasty impression of the moment, it resulted from the knowledge and views I had while in convention, and from increased means of information afforded while this measure was under consideration. My vote passed without the least hesitation, as to the constitutionality of the law; and from the results of the elections last year and the year before, for Governor and representatives, (adopting the same means of knowledge which the committee appear to conceive as conclusive,) I feel a high satisfaction in the belief that the views of the people in my district, & a large majority in the State, corresponded with my own on this interesting question. But I am now told, that the event of the late contest in the counties which compose this district, that a majority of four hundred and seventy-one votes, is an infallible indication that the people conceive the law unconstitutional. It was my desire that the people should have every means of information on this subject, that the single act itself might be the subject of investigation, but I have to regret, that so many adventitious means were resorted to, to influence public feeling. Indeed the history of electioneering can furnish no equal to that of the present year, but it is not now for me to say, how far the clamorous law, the increase of salary, and the attacks upon private character of men in and out of office, and the present odium attached to the relief system have influenced the result of the late election—I have reflected much on the course that might possibly be pursued by the next Legislature, and in my views on that subject, the majority of four hundred and seventy-one votes in the counties which you consider as tantamount to the most deliberate and positive instruction, had and will continue to influence as far as in my opinion they should—as to giving the Committee a pledge as to the precise course which I may pursue, the next session of the Legislature, should the law which appears so offensive to some, be the subject of revision, is at present not fairly to be expected; for in the change of feeling and opinion which is so characteristic of human nature it would be going too far—it might be that one of the other and perhaps both, from some causes not now known, would have very different views on this subject before or during the session of the Legislature. I will further add in reply to the Committee that I will attempt to pursue that course which I shall conceive to be most advantageous to the public—upon this subject of constitutional interpretation it will then be for those of my district to blame or applaud my conduct. It may be expected that many of our actions for the time are severely condemned which ultimately are the means of increased regard from the people, and I cannot but hope that the motives which have or may govern my course upon this as well as every public measure may be (if not satisfactory to all) treated with that clarity which is a sure mark of an honorable independent mind.

Accept Gentlemen for yourselves and those for whom you act my best wishes for your happiness.

(Signed) JOHN F. HENRY,  
EDWD. BRADSHAW, } Committee.  
JOHN BRYAN, Esqrs.

The Harbinger Office, we understand, has been purchased by P. H. Darby. The object of this transfer is unknown to us; but will doubtless soon be developed.—Argus.

#### REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his school room to the N. House, formerly called the Mechanics & Farmer's Hall near the lower end of the lower Market House where he designs teaching according to the plan of his prospectus of a school.

R. T. LEA.

September 2d 1825—35—U.

## The Gazette:

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1825.

By the ship Euphrates, capt Sprague arrived at Boston letters to the 6th July had been received. One of the 5th from Liverpool says "It is impossible to give you any idea of the consternation among cotton holders—there is no demand for it—and the spinners will not purchase more than a supply from day to day and I dare not quote the price, or say much about it." Another of July 6 says "Cotton is deplorably dull, and only 367 bags sold in the last three days, so that prices are quite nominal—and no change of consequence has occurred in general produce."

#### INTERCOURSE WITH MEXICO.

Extracts from the Missouri Advocate.

On the 27th of May last, forty individuals, viz: Seventeen Americans and Twenty-three Mexicans left Santa Fee. The Mexicans were from the Passo del Norte, Chihuahua, and from the Province of Sonora on the Gulf of California. Among the Mexicans was a gentleman of wealth and distinction, and a member of the Mexican Congress. The party had about 500 horses and mules; and one of the Mexicans started with a bout 800 sheep destined for Missouri, but was prevailed on to send them back, but would not admit of the impracticability of the enterprise.

About 150 miles from the Mexican frontier they met the Tennessee company, about 35 in number, going on safely.

On the 14th July, after crossing the Arkansas river, the party fell in with about 700 Osage Indians, by whom they were robbed of 140 horses and mules, and many of the party, especially the Mexicans, were beaten with sticks, apparently with intention to provoke hostilities.

At 70 miles distance from the Missouri frontier, the party met the Road Commissioners, going on well. On arriving at the first settlements, the Mexicans stopped to refresh themselves and horses; after which, the principal individual among them, the member of Congress will go on to the city of Washington, from the laudable desire of becoming personally acquainted with the people and institutions of our country.

Gen. Carroll has been re-elected Governor of Tennessee without opposition.

Ab. J. Williams President of the Senate pro tem is now the acting governor of Missouri.

James B. Ray has been elected governor of Indiana.

John Murphy a elected Governor of the state of Alabama, without opposition.

A letter from a Gentleman dated Camden S. C. August 1st, says, "A man of the name of William Shannon died in this place about ten days ago whose relations live in the vicinity of Lexington." The gentleman requests that his death may be published in the Kentucky papers for the information of his friends.

#### GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

At the Grand Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, begun and held in the town of Lexington, on Monday the 29th day of August, 1825, the following Brethren were duly elected and appointed Grand Officers for the ensuing twelve months, and installed and proclaimed as such, to wit—

M. W. THOMAS HORDE BRADFORD, of Georgetown, GRAND MASTER.  
R. W. DABNEY CARR COSBY, of Springfield, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.  
W. DANIEL BRECK, of Richmond, SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.  
W. ROBERT JOHNSTON, of Frankfort, JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.  
M. R. WILLIAM STERMAN, of Jessamine, GRAND CHAPLAIN.  
WILLIAM WRIGHT SOUTHWATE, of Covington, GRAND ORATOR.  
DANIEL BRADFORD, of Lexington, GRAND SECRETARY.  
MICHAEL FISHEL, of Lexington, GRAND TREASURER.  
PHILIP SWIGERT, of Frankfort, SENIOR GRAND DEACON.  
CHARLES JONES WALKER, of Richmond, JUNIOR GRAND DEACON.  
JAMES MASON PIKE, of Lexington, GRAND MARSHALL.  
THOMAS SMITH, of Lexington, GRAND SWORDBEARER.  
ROBERT MACNITT, of Lexington, GRAND PURSUANT.  
FRANCIS WALKER, of Lexington, GRAND STEWARD AND TYLER.

#### EDUCATION.

THE subscriber informs the Public that on Monday the 5th of September he will open a school near the lower end of first street in the house lately occupied by Stephen H. Reed. A limited number of boys will be instructed in the usual branches of an English education and if required in the Latin and Greek Languages. The customary charges will be made.

PETER W. JANUARY.

September 2d 1825—35—U.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

ON the 25th of July, (olt.) Henry Emmons left his house in the suburbs of Lexington, for the purpose of procuring a wagon to move his family a short distance into town, and has not been heard from since, any person who can give information respecting him will confer a favor on his disconsolate family consisting of a wife and five small children, one of which (a son) has been born since he went away.

Henry Emmons is 35 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark hair and blue eyes; his left hand is scarified with a burn—the fore finger on which is crooked, he is a cooper by trade, is addicted to drink and when intoxicated talkative, has a stoppage in his speech.

ROSANNA EMMONS.

August 29, 1825—35—U.

#### LOST.

IN the streets of Lexington between Higgin's corner and the Post Office on yesterday two United States Bank notes, one of Twenty, & a dollar of Five dollars, whoever will deliver them to the Printer shall be liberally rewarded.

September, 2d—1825—35—U.

## TALES OF THE CRUSADERS.

W. W. WORSLEY has just received *The Tales of the Crusaders*, by the Author of "Waverley," &c. HE HAS ON HAND:

200 Reams Super-royal Printing paper, 30 Reams Royal ditto, and 300 Reams Medium ditto; 100 Reams No. 3 Cap Writing Paper, 50 Reams No. 1 ditto, and 50 Reams Quarto Post ditto; 200 Reams Wrapping Paper, of excellent quality; Record Paper of various sizes and qualities; Imported Letter Paper; Printing Ink, from 50 cts. to \$1 50 cts. per pound; Printer's Ball Skins; Bookbinder's Leather and Boards; Bonnet Boards, &c. Together with a general assortment of

#### BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

Books, such as NOVELS, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, TRAVELS, &c. hired out by the volume at W. W. Worsley's Bookstore.

#### Fancy Job Printing

And LETTER PRESS PRINTING generally, neatly and promptly executed by W. W. Worsley. Lexington 1st Sept. 1825.—35—3t.

#### Goodrich's History of the United States.

JUST PUBLISHED.

By W. W. Worsley,

A HISTORY of the U. STATES of AMERICA, on a plan adapted to the capacity of Youth, and designed to aid the memory by a systematic arrangement and interesting associations. Illustrated by Engravings. By the Rev. CHARLES A. GOODRICH. Fourth Edition. Price, 50 cents in Specie—35 cents less than the Eastern Edition. Instructions of Youth are respectfully invited to examine this valuable little volume. It contains 316 closely printed pages, has several handsome engravings, and is, perhaps, the cheapest work of the kind ever offered to the attention of the public.

Lexington, Aug. 22, 1825.—35—3t.

#### LEXINGTON RACES.

THE October races will commence over the Lexington course on the second Thursday, on which day a subscription, pure of 25 dollars will be run for, three miles the best and repeat. On the second day, a purse of 225 dollars two miles and repeat, and on the third day, one elegant Saddle and Bridle one mile and repeat, free for any horse mare or gelding, agreeable to the rules of the late Lexington Jockey Club. Sept. 2d 1825—35—6t.

#### FLOUR.

THE customers to the Alluvion Mills are hereby informed Mr. Arnett White has discontinued carrying out flour, and that until a suitable person to supply its place can be procured, the price of superfine flour at the Mill will be one Dollar and seventy five cents specie, or its value in paper, and the inferior kinds in proportion.

JOSEPH BARNETT, Miller.

Sept. 2d 1825—35—U.



#### OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST Of the 7th Class.

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.

THE ONE THOUSAND

DOLLAR PRIZE.

Came up to No. 999.

And was sent to Louisville.

OTHER FORTUNATE TICKETS AS FOLLOWS.

64	615	109	1001	510	1422	\$10
66	18		12		24	
74	23		25	20	43	20
94	10	28	82		89	20
108	20	36	500	39	1503	
10	50	40		49	10	04
33	45	10	51		12	10
56	20	47		68	10	20
66	10	54	1113	20	30	
68	10	97	10	30	99	
241	710		41	20	1611	
51	31	10	45		14	
57	10	32	78		33	
69	50	46	20	94	68	
76	51		1213	20	95	
320	10	54	20		1722	
40	10	67	54		43	20
402	20	70	55		60	20
10	800	10	1302		92	
51	01	10			1812	
61	11	50	17	20	27	20
62	20	39	26		39	
85	10	47	10	46	10	90
93	48		66		94	10
504	91		67		1907	20
24	96		71		16	20
27	903	10	77		22	
59	35	10	78		30	50
77	10	69	20	80	20	42
83	70	10	89	100	52	10
94	20	76	1402	10	55	10
600	10	87	04		67	50

Those Numbers to which no sums are affixed, are prizes of \$5 each.

The highest Prize having come up to No. 999 which is an ODD NUMBER, all Tickets ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, being ODD NUMBERS are entitled to TWO DOLLARS each agreeable to Scheme.

THE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR PRIZE was sent to Russellville, Kentucky.

The money for Prizes is ready counted, and will be paid immediately upon presentation of the Prize Tickets.

#### The 8th Class is up,

And will positively be drawn upon the same plan as the above.

#### WITHIN TWENTY DAYS.

TICKETS are now TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ONLY—but will rise to Three Dollars on next Saturday.

The Certificate of the Magistrates, Trustees and others, required by law to superintend the drawing of the 7th Class, is filed in the Manager's Office, and open at all times for the inspection of the public.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

Lex. Aug. 13, 1825.—35—3t.





## POET'S CORNER.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

### CHARITY.

I saw a man, a child of woe,  
Approach, with halting step and slow,  
A fellow mortal's door:  
In health I saw him go away,  
With manly step and visage gay,  
His sorrows were no more.

I saw a man in prison bound,  
With iron walls and chains around,  
The child of misery:  
I quickly saw the moving bar,  
The bolt recede, the door ajar,  
The prisoner was free.

I saw the sick man on his bed,  
Without a hand to press his head,  
Death's angel round to stalk:  
I saw the monster yield his prey,  
As some sweet voice was heard to say,  
"Take up thy bed and walk."

I heard the slanders tale go forth,  
And taint the gale from south to north:  
I saw the maiden pine:  
I saw the maid without a tear,  
The lily-wreath entwined.

I saw the simple go astray,  
And fall to vice an easy prey:  
The sword began to draw:  
I heard a voice the victim cheer,  
As some sweet angel dropt a tear,  
And blotted out the law.

I saw erroneous nature go,  
Blindfold into the paths of woe:  
To frown the world began:  
I heard a voice of sweetness say,  
"Thine nature's doom to go astray,"  
"Show me the perfect man."

These works, blest Charity, were thine,  
Thou daughter of the skies benign,  
To whom the task is given,  
On earth to wipe our tears away,  
To set them right who go astray,  
And lead the way to heaven.

Baltimore. PYTHIAS.

## WEAVING.

### ABRAHAM DEYARMON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has commenced the Weaving business in all its various branches as follows, Coverlets, Diapers, Satinets, Jeans, and imitation of Venetian Carpeting &c.

He will also attend to the BLUE & BLACK Dyeing and Scouring. He pledges himself, that no exertions shall be spared by him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work, his establishment is in a part of the house occupied by Mr. Bridwell as a Sadies Shop on Main Street and directly opposite the Baptist grave yard where he may be found at all times.

August 9th 1825—32-tf.

## The Lafayette

### FEMALE ACADEMY

COMMENCES its sixth session on MONDAY, the 5th of September next, and continues till the first Monday in February.

From the difficulty of classing, these who come in irregularly, it is hoped that all who attend will benefit by the session, for the benefit and convenience both of the PUPILS and the INSTRUCTORS.

TERMS as usual in CURRENCY, and payment always quarterly in advance. Lexington August 8th, 1825.—32-3w.

Mr. DANIEL IRWIN, Mrs. JANE IRWIN,

Take notice I shall attend at the office of C. Humble on Saturday, 1st of October next, to take and receive depositions to be read in a suit in Chancery depending in the Fayette Circuit Court where I am complainant and you and others are defendants.

LYDIA HAPPY by JEREMIAH ROGERS guardian.

September 2, 1825—35-4t.

## NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing of JAMES P. RUCKER, the follow the Slaves or either of them: viz William a man and Precilla his wife, and their children of the following names (to wit) George, George Ann, Patience, Dick, William and James, as these slaves are all my property in right of my dower in the estate of John McDaniel dec'd.

MARY HAMILTON, late MARY McDANIEL.

August 1st 1825—32-5t.

## Fayette County to wit.

Taken up by Joseph Rutherford six miles from Lexington on the Hickman Road one white mare Fleabitten about the neck and shoulders, about twelve years old fourteen hands two inches high no brands Appraised to fifteen Dollars in silver or gold by Francis Downing and John Kaiser before me this 27th day of April 1825.

August 12th 1825.—32-3t.

O. KEEN, J. P.

## Go Printers!!

FOR SALE at this office, the following PRINTING Materials: viz

One Imperial Press and One super Royal Press, 250 lb Pica, 200 lb Long Primer, 186 lb Bourgeois, 150 lb Brevier, 46 lb Double Pica, 25 lb Cannon.

Together with 5 7/8 & 10 lines Pica and other Job letter.

Composing sticks, 17 feet double column rules for super royal or imperial paper.

7 do double and single fat adobe galleys, 28 lbs stork and Newspaper Metal scabers ds, 2 pair medium and super royal chases.

One small job chase, 17 pair cases, 6 case stands, 14 News Gallies, 1 Ba k, 1 Im. losing stone and stand &c &c

The whole of the above articles are nearly new and may be had cheap for ready money.

Lexington, July 22, 1825.—34-f

## JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here

## Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do Tea do do  
Plates Twiflers & Muffins, do  
do Oval Dishes, do  
do Covered do very handsome, do  
do Soup Tureens, do  
do Sauce do  
do Bakers and Nappies, do  
do Mugs and Pitchers, do  
do Bowls, Basins and Ewers, do  
do Teapots, sugars and Creams, do  
do Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do  
do Tea cups and Saucers &c &c.

Gold Band tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C ware of every description, which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-tf.

## Law Notice.

JAMES O. HARRISON,

WILL practice LAW in the Fayette Courts. his office is kept above the office of the Clerk of the County Court Lexington July 15, 1825—28-tf

## LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex Dec 20, 1824.—25-tf.

## LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Reckinridge,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS.

Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15-tf.

## A CARD.

Abram S. & Eljah H. Drake,

TAILORS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style.

They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, Ladies' Riding Dresses and PELERES. He has brought with him from Mr. Watson's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825.—29-6m.

## FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of about 320 Acres of

First rate and,

LYING on the main road about five miles from Lexington, binding on the Iron Works road, on which there is two log Cabins and 90 acres cleared; the remainder is in woods.

WELL TIMBERED WITH TIMBER OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

And furnished with an

ABUNDANCE OF STOCKWATER.

This Tract can be very conveniently divided into two tenements, so as to accommodate purchasers who may not incline to purchase the whole.

For terms apply to William Story of Georgetown or John Bradford of Lexington.

28-tf

## \$50 REWARD.

Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirtieth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy five and sixty two and a half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky Jan 30 1825—3-tf

## MARNIX VIRDEN,

REPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

## A COMPLETE HACK.

and strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their patronage. He intends driving himself, and from most of the four years experience in driving in Lexington, he is confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Short Street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where he can be seen by his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825.—30-tf.

## Sale of Furniture, &c.

ON Wednesday the 7th of September next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the Subscriber, a few doors North of Mr. Higgins's Store, Household Kitchen furniture of various kinds, which will be offered the day proceeding the sale.—Terms Specie in hand for all sums under 20 dollars, for sums of 20 dollars or over, 90 days credit, the purchaser giving a note with approved security.—Lexington August 1, 1825.

WILLIAM WEST.

Two female servants to be hired, application to be made at my office on Market Street near the public square.

W. W.

## LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

## La Mott's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4. 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825

Mr. A Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th, 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stero or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh; J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleveland—PRATT and MEACH, Druggists Buffalo—O & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

## Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.

May 25th 1825.—1 year.

## GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

May 2, 1825.—19-tf.

## New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just imported from Philadelphia and is now opening at his Store on Main Street, in Lexington, opposite the Court

house, a choice assortment of

## GOODS;

Selected with great care by himself;

Among which are the following Articles, viz:

Super fine BROAD CLOTHS and Cassimeres, and

Police Cloths, Flannels and Baze, assorted.

Figured and Plain Bonnets do

Denmark Satins and silk stripes do

Irish and Russia Sheetings do

Table and Russia Diapers do

Irish Linen and Brown Holland do

Li en and Cotton Drillings do

Furniture Calicoes, and Gingham do

Wide and narrow Fancy Calicoes do

Cotton and Linen Cambricks do

Long Lawn and Cotton Handkerchiefs do

Jaconet and Mul Mul Muslin do

Figured and Plain Book do

Canton Crape and Crape Robes do

Crape and Cotton Handkerchiefs do

Italian Cusins and Crape Scarfs do

Pink Muslin Robes & White do with coloured borders

Plan and Figured Silks do assorted

Figured Silk and Cassimere Handkerchiefs do

Bandana and Black Silk do

Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose do

Silk and Beaver Gloves do

Na keen, Silk, Two and Buttons do

Ribbons, Tapes, Laces and Edgings do

Tortoise Tucking and Side Combs do

Wide and Narrow Domestic Plaids do

Domestic Circassian Plaids and Bed Ticking ass'd.

Furniture and Domestic Checks do assorted

Brown and Bleached Cotton Sheetings do

Fine Sea Island and common Cotton Shirtings do

Silk Mersilles and Valenciennes Vesting assorted

Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 7 warranted

Stuffs, Morocco and Leather Shoes assorted

Best Vadeiras and London particular

WINE.

Best 4th Proof FRENCH BRANDY

Best IMPERIAL

GUNPOWDER and

YOUNG HYSON

LEAS

LOAF SUGAR, COFFEE

AND CHOCOLATE

Pepp-r. Cloves and Mace

Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Mustard

Best Bengal 1 dipo and Patent Blacking

Saddler, Copperas and Alum

Queens China and Glass Ware, assorted

Win dow Glass and Cut Nails

Spades and Shovels

Cradling and Grass SCYTHES

And a general Assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Those GOODS being laid in very low, and with such great care, that all who may want to purchase will find it their interest to call.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington June 9, 1825.—23tf

## Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1826—12-6.

## JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS MAKER,



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:

The common steel, with & without the racket wheel.

The newly invented and much approved double-headed steel.

The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast.

Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers, Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

## The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-tf

## For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

## LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824.—14-tf.

## WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality

for sale by the barrel, by

DAVID MEGOWAN.

Upper end of the upper marketplace.

Lexington, May 10th 1824.—20-tf

## Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constants apply of hatters WOOL on hand.

PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825.—2-tf

## NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Holding Cloths—Lephorn Bonnets—Olive Oil in canisters for Machinery, &c. His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms

To those purchasing to sell again he can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825—15-tf

P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale.

J. T.

## REMOVAL.

THE SMITH SHOP has removed his Shop to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

## WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steel-yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand, for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.